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A copy of the recently printed "fact booklet" is included as Attachment D.

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John W. Coffey
Deputy Director
for Support

5 Atts

Att A: Washington Post article

Att B: New York Times article

Att C: Comments on [redacted]

Att D: "Fact Booklet"

Att E: [redacted]

EO-DD/S:LDP:es (30 Dec 71)

Distribution:

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THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1971

A3

Defector to U.S. Redefects to Soviet

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Staff Writer

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The defector had been living in the Washington area with an American official as escort when he apparently redefected to the Soviet Embassy on Dec. 23.

U. S. officials could not recall another instance of a Soviet intelligence defector seeking return to the Soviet Union. Defection is regarded as treason under Soviet law and carries a maximum penalty of death.

Circumstances surrounding the incident raised some speculation here that the defector could possibly have been a "plant" to confuse U. S. intelligence specialists.

But State Department spokesman Charles Bray maintained that "there is absolutely no suggestion whatever from any aspect of this case that he was a plant."

The defector, military intelligence Maj. Anatoly K. Chebotarev, walked into the U.S. embassy in Brussels on Oct. 3 seeking political asylum.

The Belgian government announced subsequently that he had handed over a list of 37 Soviet officials acting as spies in Belgium. A Belgian embassy spokesman in Washington said yesterday that most of them had been declared persona non grata and sent home without fanfare.

That episode followed a highly publicized one only four weeks earlier in which the defection of another Soviet intelligence officer, Oleg

Lyalin, led to the expulsion of 105 Soviet officials from Britain.

Chebotarev was serving as an engineer at the Soviet trade mission in Brussels.

Chebotarev was flown to the United States on Oct. 7 and is said to have had a series of sessions with U.S. intelligence experts.

While living here with an escort, Chebotarev agreed to meet with Minister Councilor Yuli M. Vorontsov, No. 2 man at the Soviet embassy, on Dec. 21. In the presence of State Department officials, he informed the Soviet diplomat that he came to the United States of his own free will, U.S. sources said.

During this brief meeting, Vorontsov handed to Chebotarev several pieces of correspondence from his relatives in the Soviet Union.

U.S. officials said that two days later, on Dec. 23, Chebotarev left his secret apartment around 7:30 p.m., telling his escort he was going for a walk around the building. He did not return.

The next day, Vorontsov informed Richard T. Davies, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, that Chebotarev was at the Soviet Embassy asking to be returned to his family in the Soviet Union.

Vorontsov asked for U.S. "cooperation" and American officials set a hearing for the defector before an inspector of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service "to give Chebotarev an adequate opportunity to give us some kind of signal" whether he voluntarily sought to return to the Soviet Union.

Chebotarev was taken by Soviet official to the John F.

Kennedy Airport in New York where the hearing was held in the presence of five U.S. officials.

Bray said the U.S. inspector "having questioned Chebotarev closely, reached the conclusion that he was acting of his own free will."

Bray said the 45-minute hearing made it clear that the 38-year-old Chebotarev was not acting under duress. He departed for Moscow Sunday night aboard a plane of the Soviet state airlines Aeroflot.

Bray said Chebotarev was jovial prior to his departure for Moscow, laughing and jok-

ing with Soviet officials at the airport.

Officials here declined to speculate on the motives of the October defection and the redefection now. Chebotarev's wife and two children are in the Soviet Union.

The officials also declined to discuss what information Chebotarev may have supplied to U.S. intelligence.

After his redefection, however, these officials said they would take another hard look at the information he provided to ascertain whether he came here to confuse the U.S. intelligence apparatus.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1971

An Agent Who Defected to U.S. Goes Back to Soviet

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A Soviet intelligence agent who defected to the United States in October returned to the Soviet Union last night after eluding his American escorting officer, the State Department announced today.

Charles W. Bray 3d, the department spokesman, said that the agent was Anatoly K. Chebotarev, a former major in the Soviet military intelligence, known as GRU. Mr. Bray said Mr. Chebotarev had left his secret Washington area hiding place on Dec. 23 and the next day was reported in the Soviet Embassy by Yuli M. Vorontsev, the Soviet chargé d'affaires. Mr. Vorontsev said that Mr. Chebotarev wanted to return known as G.R.U. Mr. Bray said

An Immigration and Naturalization Service officer interrogated him at Kennedy International Airport in New York last night, in the presence of State Department officers, and a doctor. The interrogator said that he was convinced that the man wanted to go back to the Soviet Union of his own volition, and allowed him to de-

part aboard an Aeroflot plane to Moscow.

"We are convinced he returned on his own free will," Mr. Bray said. "We think he was a genuine defector who changed his mind."

May Face Death Sentence

If Mr. Chebotaryev were a genuine defector he would face treason charges and a possible death sentence on his return to Moscow.

It was disclosed here that Mr. Chebotaryev had "cooperated" with Central Intelligence Agency interrogators after he was flown to the United States on Oct. 7.

That was four days after he walked into the United States Embassy in Brussels and asked for help in getting to the United States.

His defection came several weeks after Oleg Lyalin, an agent for the K.G.B., the Soviet civilian security agency, defected in London and provided information leading to the expulsion of 105 Soviet representatives in Britain.

Mr. Bray said that Mr. Chebotaryev was officially attached

to the Soviet trade mission in Brussels as an engineer, but "was in reality a Soviet major in military intelligence."

After being flown to the United States, Mr. Chebotarev "cooperated fully" with his interrogators, "at his own request," it was said.

He was living in "a Washington area apartment," Mr. Bray said, with a male escort officer, presumably from the C.I.A.

On Dec. 21, at the request of the Soviet Embassy here, and with Mr. Chebotarev's agreement, a meeting was arranged at the State Department between Mr. Chebotarev and Mr. Vorontsev, Mr. Bray said.

Gets News From Family

At that meeting, attended by two State Department officers, Mr. Vorontsev gave to Mr. Chebotarev "a number of pieces of correspondence from his family," Mr. Bray said. Mr. Chebotarev, who is 38 years old, is married and has children.

"At that time, Mr. Chebotarev told Vorontsev that he had come to the United States on his own free will and had no desire to return to the Soviet Union," Mr. Bray said.

Then, at 7:30 P.M. last Thurs-

day, Mr. Chebotarev left his apartment, telling his escort officer that he was planning to walk around the apartment house, as he had previously done, Mr. Bray said.

He did not return to the apartment that night.

Friday afternoon Mr. Bray said, Mr. Vorontsev telephoned Richard T. Davies, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, and informed him that the Soviet Government wanted the cooperation of the American Government in the return of Mr. Chebotarev to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Bray said that Mr. Vorontsev had told Mr. Davies that the defector was in the Soviet Embassy and had told embassy officials of his desire to return to his family and home.

Following "careful consideration" within the United States Government, Mr. Bray said, Mr. Vorontsev was informed that because Mr. Chebotarev was a "parolee," whose status had to be determined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, that agency had to decide his final status and whether he could return to the Soviet Union.

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

THE WASHINGTON POST - DECEMBER 30, 1971



FAMILY REUNION—Richard Fecteau, center, released recently after 19 years in a Chinese prison, poses with his former wife, Margaret, left, and twin daughters Sidnice and Suzon after holiday celebration at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts.

United Press International

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This Notice Expires 1 July 1972

PERSONNEL

28 December 1971

25X

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2. The amount of Federal income taxes withheld will increase in most cases, despite the fact that the Revenue Act of 1971 brought about modest decreases in tax liability through an increase in personal exemptions to \$750 and an increase in the standard deduction to 15 percent with a \$2,000 ceiling. The increased withholdings result from basic revisions in the withholding rate structure designed to correct the underwithholdings of taxes that prevail in many instances at the present time. The increases, therefore, will be relatively most significant at the salary levels for which underwithholdings have been the greatest. The approximate amount of such increases by GS grade may be estimated on the basis of the examples shown in the attached schedule A.

3. Many employees have taken action under the present withholding structure to offset underwithholdings by claiming fewer personal exemptions than the number to which they are entitled and/or by authorizing additional withholdings. These employees after receiving their first salary check showing the increased withholdings may wish to cancel or reduce the amount of additional withholdings authorized or to increase the number of claimed personal exemptions. By referring to the table below, employees may estimate the approximate effect on the amounts to be withheld in claiming additional exemptions within authorized entitlements.

Estimated maximum percentage
which will apply in calcu-
lating total tax liability

Approximate reduction in with-
holdings for one additional
exemption per biweekly pay period

36 percent or more	\$10.40
32 percent	9.20
28 percent	8.00
25 percent	7.20
22 percent	6.30

S-E-C-R-E-T

PERSONNEL

25X1
28 December 1971

Desired changes in withholdings may be authorized by submitting Form 3280, Employees' Federal Withholding Exemption Certificate, to the payroll office. Revised forms received in the payroll office by the close of business on the dates indicated below will be processed to be effective for the first pay period subject to the increased rates.

<u>Pay Period</u>	<u>Closing Date</u>
Biweekly - 26 December - 8 January	4 January 1972
Four week - 9 January - 5 February	26 January 1972
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FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

/s/ Robert S. Wattles

for JOHN W. COFFEY
Deputy Director
for Support

28 DEC 1971

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION: ALL EMPLOYEES

Distribution:

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SSS/RCB/JJK:pea (28 Dec 71)

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SELECTED EXAMPLES OF
FEDERAL TAXES WITHHELD

OLD VS. NEW

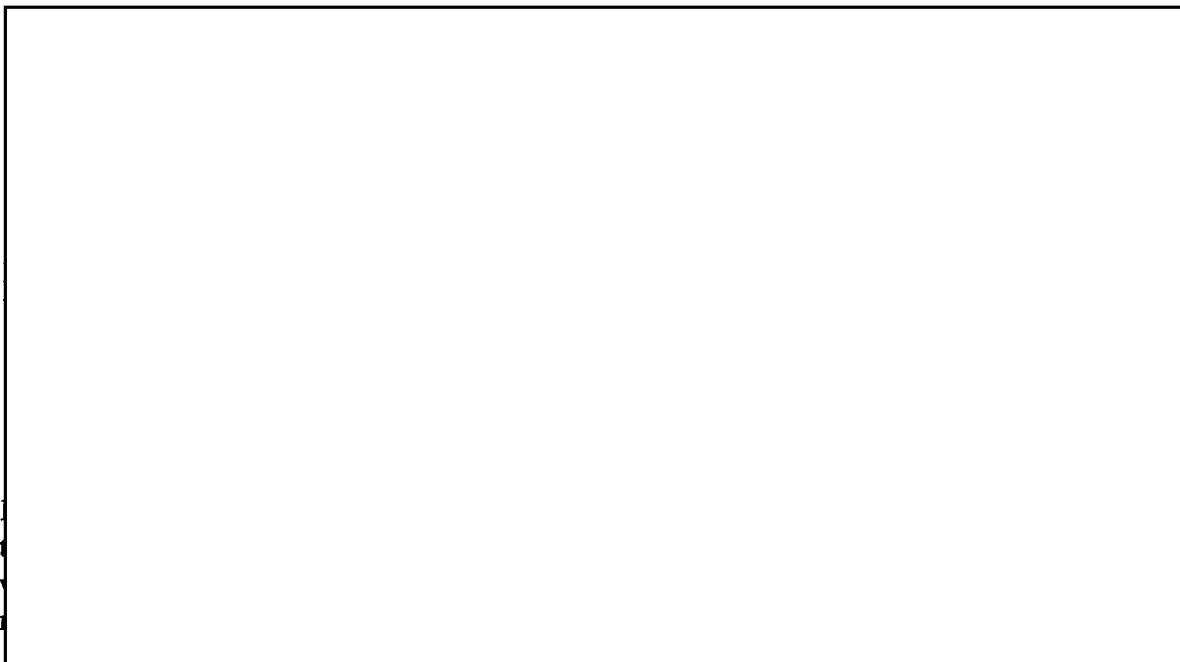
Amounts of Withholding
Based on Two Exemptions

<u>Base of Grade</u>	<u>Single or Head of Household</u>		<u>Married</u>	
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
GS 3	\$ 22.10	\$ 22.51	\$ 19.44	\$ 20.31
GS 4	27.22	27.89	23.53	24.41
GS 5	32.64	33.94	28.14	29.02
GS 6	37.96	40.15	32.88	33.75
GS 7	44.35	47.21	38.25	39.13
GS 8	51.58	54.43	43.76	44.63
GS 9	59.47	62.33	50.54	51.04
GS 10	68.04	70.90	58.29	59.20
GS 11	77.13	80.10	66.19	68.09
GS 12	99.60	103.98	83.98	90.55
GS 13	124.75	135.78	105.79	115.70
GS 14	152.97	175.36	130.49	147.74
GS 15	184.65	221.56	162.76	187.02
GS 16	220.36	273.64	199.96	236.76
GS 17	261.26	333.28	242.56	298.10
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United Press International

FAMILY REUNION—Richard Fecteau, center, released recently after 19 years in a Chinese prison, poses with his former wife, Margaret, left, and twin daughters Sidnice and Suzon after holiday celebration at his home in Lynn, Massachusetts.

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PERSONNEL

28 December 1971

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE:

/s/ ROBERT E. WOOD

JOHN W. COFFEY
Deputy Director
for Support
28 DEC 1971

Attachment

DISTRIBUTION: ALL EMPLOYEES

Distribution:

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1 - DDS/Signature
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1 - RCB/Subject
SSS/RCB/JJK:pea (28 Dec 71)

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

SELECTED EXAMPLES OF
FEDERAL TAXES WITHHELD

OLD VS. NEW

Amounts of Withholding
Based on Two Exemptions

<u>Base of Grade</u>	<u>Single or Head of Household</u>		<u>Married</u>	
	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>	<u>New</u>
GS 3	\$ 22.10	\$ 22.51	\$ 19.44	\$ 20.31
GS 4	27.22	27.89	23.53	24.41
GS 5	32.64	33.94	28.14	29.02
GS 6	37.96	40.15	32.88	33.75
GS 7	44.35	47.21	38.25	39.13
GS 8	51.58	54.43	43.76	44.63
GS 9	59.47	62.33	50.54	51.04
GS 10	68.04	70.90	58.29	59.20
GS 11	77.13	80.10	66.19	68.09
GS 12	99.60	103.98	83.98	90.55
GS 13	124.75	135.78	105.79	115.70
GS 14	152.97	175.36	130.49	147.74
GS 15	184.65	221.56	162.76	187.02
GS 16	220.36	273.64	199.96	236.76
GS 17	261.26	333.28	242.56	298.10
GS 18	293.13	379.76	275.76	345.91

S-E-C-R-E-T

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification